Svening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

MY COLLEAGUES IN THE OFFICE.

I was for ten years a clerk in the --- department of the public service—civil service as we liked it to be called—and I look back to the time with favor, as one that included some of the most quietly comfortable days I have ever spent. There is no greater grief than to be mindful, in trouble, of happiness that is gone forever," said Francesca to Dante, when she spoke to him in the second circle of the Inferna, and so I, placed, since the resignation of my cieraship, amids; cares and excitements, which, if more moneybringing than my old employment, are incomparably more wearing, look back from the fronbled waters in which I struggle, to the placid calm in which I once lay at ease.

At the time I entered Somerset House I was a At the time I entered Somerset House I was a mere lad, something under seventeen years; but the fact that I was to receive £30 for the first year's service made me feel like one of much larger growth. I have yet amongst the few letters which I keep as sacred, one from my kind old under, who had bussed himself to get me the berth, in which he congratulated me on my being, at my then age "independent, and an exquire to boot." This second cause for rejoicing was a great matter. The thermometer of my vamity went suddenly up to the highest point on the lodex; and my hinsfolk and a quaintance were, no doubt, immensely annuced as they saw materit, walk stiffy, and go like Agag, delicately, in my new character.

strat, walk stilly, and go like Agag, delicately, in my new charactor.

I have since had reason to know that procuring the appointment as my good uncle did, had been a work of trouble, though be errer regarded it as a labor of love. There had been much begging and soliciting, much going about from this mem-ber to that minister, much that was not consenial to a proud man, to be done before the concession was granted. My uncle had served lone and was granted. My uncle had served long and faithfully, and had carned the friendship of many people worth knowing; but he had at this time been twelve years on the retired list; and in order

people worth knowing; but he had at this time been twelve years on the retired list; and in order to do me the service he desired, It behooved him to address men who had taken effice when he was thinking of leaving it, men who did not know him—to drag his own serviers and merits into the light—to him a truly hadeful task—and to solient as a favor that which the powers of a few years back wend have conceded as a right.

The request was granted however, and I "joined" as soon as the official letter cause announcing my appointment. Those were days before the Civil service Commissioners were set to work, when a bit of patronage was something really worth bestowing, not being clogged with the drawbacks of an inquisition into one's "accomplishmenta." To be sure, there was a sort of inquiry into what we could do, akin to that which frightened their senses out of candidates for the naval college. The sucking admirats were obliged to answer questions as to their age, the influence through which they had been nominated, and their capability of spelling cro-) k yard (cross-jack yard). I was questioned by the head of the department, or rather, as I remember, by the chief clerk, upon the two first points, and in lieu of the third, which might be deemed foreign to my duty, I was asked it I could read and write; and, answering in the affirmative, was admitted to benefit or clergy without being put to proof.

The examination was slight, certainly, but per-

The examination was slight, certainly, but peragement of examination papers, is not shown to advantage in the copying of letters or the easting

advantage in the copying of the service does not suffer apply to consequence of the first; but I fancy it is a loser by the second, which is said to be its gain. The vanquisher of several competitors in a struggle for a piace, is apt, by virtue or vice of ms victory, to think himself qualified for higher things than those he is set to work on; to become discatisfied because his powers are not recognized things than those he is set to work on; to become dissatisfied because his powers are not recognized and rewarded with higher place and higher pay; and to make the interests of the service subserve his own whilst he looks out for some other employment where he fancies he will shine more brilliantly. This at least is the suggestion of my perhaps of my prejudice satter ground I will say noming further on the

The head of my department, Sir Thomas Dod, was a man whose style and manner were of the proper official type. Dignised, but not superci was a man was proper official type. Dignised, but not supercitions, firm and deliberate of speech, decided but courteous in action, be was much respected by the members of the Board, and had a great influence members of the board, and had a great instance over them, which he used beneficially for the good of those under him. He had invested a machine for improving the means of cooking aboard ship; had suggested some alterations in the construction of life-buoys; and was introducer, the construction of life-buoys; and was introducer, if not inventor, of a certain kind of fact by which small coal could be at fixed, and stowage could be saved in coal-bunks. He was, besides, an excellent administrator—altogether, a most is man for his place, and a very valuable public servant. His government of the department was equal, and generally respected. He carned and had the honor due to those who do thoroughly whatsoever their hands find to do—those who go upon the time-approved principle of "sweating for upon the time-approved principle of "sweating for duty, not for hire." We were all much pleased, as at an honor done to ourselves, when the rithout of the Bath was given to him on his retirement, after fifty years of service; we were all sorry, as men who love a friend, when we heard that he

was dead.

I well remember the day on which I first "joined". After the executations under the chief cierk, of which I have already spoken, and which, including the two hours I had to wait before the chief clerk could attend to me, brought the cay to the fag end of morning; the clerk to whose tranen I was remitted gfor duty, told me there was no need to begin work that day, and bidding me attend at the office by ten next morning, sent me away for the rus of the afternoon.

A strings sort of fortune has waited on me from my birth. Dividing the events of life into three chasses, major, minor, and minim, my for-

from my cirth. Dividing the events of the into three classes, major, minor, and minim, my for-tune has always favored as in the tow which rank among the first, and has invariably crossed me in respect of the many in the last two. I am unlucky in trifes—the small matters which, if they go wrong, are more till set to endure than great troubles. I happen to go out just before since the I am most auxious to see calls upon

me. People upon whose arrangements I have make mine depend, deceive me. If there he an error in a time table, I am he who, relying upon the table, arrives at the stati n only to learn that it e train I meant to use had seen discontinued.

Now, whereas my getting the appointment in the department was apparently one of the great events of my life, former favored me in obtaining it; but having none that, she seems to have shough here though one that, she seems to have allowed. make mine depend, deceive me. If there be an error in a time to bie, I am he who, relying upon the table, arrives at the state u only to learn that it e train I meant to use had been discontinued.

Now, whereas my gatting the appointment in the —— department was apparently one of the great events of my life, fortune favored me in obtaining it; but having done that, she seems to have thought her duty done, and to have allowed me to fall easily under the york of "minor" and "minim". Thus I found in "joining" that the was appointed to fill was the last of a number which had been made by the superanosation of all the oldsiers in the office. There was

a superabundance of young blood. In my own class there were many men my seniors in the service who were my juniors in age. In the class above there was not a single gray hair, and there was but one man in it spon whem the badge of Elisha had been placed; and that not through age, for the man had lost his hair when ill with a fever. Not one of the derivs of the dest class had touched his fortieth year. The chief cierk had but reached his fortieth year. The chief cierk had but reached his finisth; and to add to the drawback made by all this youthfulness, there was scarce a man among the whole set who was not hale and strong, and as likely to live to take promotion when it should come, as he was certain to notion when t should come, as he was certain to rowl and grumble until it actually came. It was

we not in our nearts of hearts core upon an weak decriver-one who had done us a very considerable wrong? Had he not given rise to thoughts of which we conseives were perhaps hardly conscious? Were not our intents rather "wicked than charitable," and had not his return revealed these thoughts to us in all their noticel paughtness—shown us of what "coarse metal we hardly conscious?

Was there not a feeling almost of satisfaction, Was there not a feeling almost of satisfaction, a sort of complacent mental undercarrent partaking of the unhallowed, when we heard of W—'s death? We had liked the man—been ever well with him, and were traity grieved at his sudden removal; but our grief was for the man, not the clerk. We mourned our friend; we could not regret the vacancy.

Sprely M. de Rochefoucauld must have had careh a we in his music, are when he decided to

What skill is not wanted to perceive the occasion which warrants the assurance of "having the honor to be" instead of simply "being" the servant of a man. As far as incivility is removed from obsequiousness, so far is the distance between "I have to acquaint you," and "I have the honor to request you will be pleased to move." There are signs of dadgeon about the former, proofs of "I mard do it, though against my will," which are conspicuously about in the latter. The one is played on the E chord of arrogance, the other on the very "bass string of hamilay." A man to whom the one greeting came, rould not, in his wildest dreams, hope ever to be allowed within arm's length; the receiver of the other might suppose in the sender a desire to be permitted to lick his band. The first was used in writing to contractors, and the others whom the — department presupposed to be sailers round it. The second was equalloyed in letters

in writing to contractors, and the others whom the —— department presupposed to be sailers round it. The second was employed in letters to high public officers, got at by means of their depoties, or joint secretaries. Between the two lay an intermediate form, saying that our chief "begged to acquaint." This was used for letters to those whose rank might be considered equal to that of the head of our department. Last and least, was a form as unceremonious as a writ, in which "John Jones was informed," without anything to soften the way for information.

which "John Jones was informed, without any-thing to soft in the way for information.

Thus much on the art of official letter-writing.

More might be said on the score of broad mar-gins; printed directions to correspondents how to write letters back sgain; the arbitrary use of capital letters; the mysteries of the envelopes, and the franking of the same; but space will not

Imagine to yourself, reader, an elegant handpress, having on one side a printer's ink-pad, on the other an india-rabber cushion. Between the two was a moveable stamper, working from one to the other by being raised and then depressed by the hand. In the stamper was an engraved seal, bearing the name and arms of our department By pressing this on the printing-pad the die became inked, and bringing the die over on to a paper lying on the cushion opposite, as impres-sion of the seal was obtained. This impression was recognized by the post office, and allowed of our letters passing without charge. For obvious reasons it was considered desirable that the stamp should not be exposed for common use.

copiers, and there I continued till the day I quit-ted the service. For me promotion came not from the east, nor from the west, nor from any other point of the compass. I waited till irred of waiting, and then committed myself, in the hope of better things, to the waters of life in which I

ance of authorities? ance of authorities? His style was forcible and perspicuous. He quickly grasped, and as soon expressed an idea. He did well as a clerk, but because it was his duty, not because he liked the work. D——'s ancestors had been of the English gentry ever since such a class existed. They had most of them served in the army, and as he sometimes said, in half apology for himself, he was the first of the family for five generations who had not carried a sword.

office, and would I calieve, but for his amish a wife and bairn, have shown his indentures a far poir of heels. He raised the first company of volun-teers the office afforded, and delighted in the drilling of his men of war far more than in the movements of his pen. He was to the backbons a gentleman, incanable of a mean trick, and this checked to proper bounds the tendency of his disposition which led him to introduce the disci-

pline minitor into the curies of civil office.

I remember he had a morbid harred for Jews;
he would have no dealings with them on his own
account, and could scarcely reconcile his con-

keep letters addressed to the department after they had been done with. Under his care the letters remained till wanted for reference, and sometimes even after that, for often they were not forthcoming from the carefully fied-up bundles in which he had showed them away. They have been or they were there or they are t we'e here, or they were there, or they were bowhs re. K — was often at fault about them-not so, la wever, about the comparative qualities Not so, he were, about the comparative qualities of degs, or the merits of breech-loading guns. On both these to, ics he was perfectly at home, and could talk by it. hour about the points of a horse. His accounts of 'moving accidents by flood and field' bordered strangely on the markelium, but they were none the worse for that. In his dress he affected the sports man. I remember the strangely on the market has dress he affected the sports man. ber one winter he came back from "leave," her one winter he came back from "leave," bring-ing with him a portrait of himself in hunting costume, donned, as we used to tell him, for a poor ten day in the year. All of as liked the man for its good-hunter and genuineness, when lest k called upon him, he was still at his record office, tying up fresh accretions of public

business.

How pleasant a thing it is to speak of a man about whom one has not a single unpleasant recollection! Such a pleasart i experience when
I think of P————He was in many ways a
strange fellow, with habits eccentric, some perhaps grotesque, yet also so far out of the common as to be untained by a suspicion of impurity
had not favored him by giving Nature had not favored him by giving him personal beauty, and he did not strive t make his body amends by the assistance o tillors, or cambing workmen. His limbs wer tailors, or counling workmen. His fimbs were beavy, and moved awkwardly, a defect increases through many eye-glasses, bad he ventured to freprent the fashionable walks of the citizens. He invariably were a black suit, made of second quality cloth, hard, rough boots, and a hat which quality cleth, hard, rough boots, and a hat which was the wonder of the office. Had you, who did not know him, met him in the street, you would have failed altogether to guess his occupation from his appearance. He had not the port or look of a man of business; was the last man that could be taken for a doctor or a lawyer, and had not the air of unburriedness and insorgance which marks the government clerk. You could not have taken him for a mechanic

You could not have taken him for a mechaniz, if you had seen his face, which was a very notice able one—thoughtful even to anxiousness, nervous, and bearing on a somewhat rough outside nimistakable signs of the genile spirit within. He was, without exception, the most gentlehim very beautiful to see. It never led him into extravagance, while it urged him to use his strong practical faculties in the doing of much that often goes hurtfully undone. He had a clear perception of the small wants incidental to his fellows. He knew all the depths and shoals of delicate positions, and loved to throw his timely help to any swimmer in the troubled waters. He was specially unselfish, and, what is greater praise, was never driven to desist from good works by the selfishness of those to whom he was un

There was scarce a man in the office who had not freely used I'— 's purse when money presence suggested a lean. Every one was his debter for services rendered, and I, for one, am glad of an opportunity to acknowledge my oblight though he is never likely to call me to accorthough he is never likely to call me to account, When I left the — department, he was thirty-eight years of age, but not married. He kept house for his four sisters, and, in lieu of children of his own, adopted these of all his many friends. Many a small beart has he rejoiced by his welcome presence and well-appreciated gifts. Many a willow and distressed spinster has had cause to bless his name. Not that he could afford them large relief, for his income was a very moderate one, but he divined peculiar wants, which so often go unheeded, and, by the judiciousness of his heip, contrived to make £3 so to the length help, contrived to make 15 go to the length

What though he were given to stick by prece-

What though he were given to stick by precedent, and prope to be precise? My Lord Chief Justice could not more entirely have exhausted a case in which half a province might be at stake, than P— would conscientiously sift a matter which involved no more than the value of a hundred-weight of biscuit. The service had no abter servant, and few social circles are favored with P—'s equal.

R—, on the strength of five articles inserted in a magazine, which forbore to pay him for them, set up as the literary character in the edice. Questions arising on the composition and grammar of the office letters were considered to be of right referred to him. His was the opinion which decided the point when the propriety of using debatable expressions was in its no. I never could understand what claim he had to this post of arbiter. He was not happy at composing; never could understand what claim he had to this post of arbiter. He was not happy at composing; had an ungainly and labored style; and was singularly gifted with the power of selecting infelictions expressions. He prided himself on his almost exclusive use of words of Saxon origin, and spoke lightly of Dr. Johnson for being the champion of a Latinized vocabulary. He was constantly scribbing on bits of the office paper, and using the office hours for his "literary work," which he cast upon the waters of the magazine sea, and, with the exception of the five articles above mentioned, found it amin after many days, a little the worse at the edges for having been passed through many cultorial hands. He affected passed through many editorial hands. He affected the supposed conventional dress of a man of let-ters, and was, as J—said one day, in allusion to his untidy habits, in both senses a literaire (litterer)-a horrid pun for which J- was fined two bottles of pule alc.

He presumed a good deal on the strength of his position, was "surly with servants," and cer-tainly distant with his kinsmen in the office. We were tolerated by him, no more; and out of con-sideration for this kindness, he allowed us to do the work which his devotion to letters caused him to leave undone. We none of us questioned his customs in a serious way. We were rather restons in a serious way. We were rather restons in a serious way. We were rather pleased than otherwise that the office should have the reputation of being literary. We let him be Sir Gracie, and when he spoke no dog dared to bark. But we did not like him, and were very glad when the office of deputy assistant commis-sary general at Tomato became vacant, and was ed to and accepted by him.

offered to and accepted by him.

There were points, however, about R—, which were very respectable, and which I have since learned to appreciate. He lived a pure life, and was kind to his family, who were not well off. He did much negative good by simply not doing harm; and his acts of positive merit were not so few as I at one time imagined. His temper had have decreased by hitter disappointment connected. been damaged by bitter disappointment connected with his first and only love. I believe he took to withing in the hopes of lessening the distance be-tween his love and him, for want of means was the lar to their marriage. That he did not suc-ceed in this attempt was another sore trial. At this distance of time I can certainly think of him, when I regret, as all have daily occasion to regret,

"All, all are gone, the old familiar faces."

-A runnway horse in Boston last week dashed into the side of a crowded horse-car, breaking the side of the car, and seriously injuring several

-The people of Ohio are taking steps for the presentation of a testimonial to Major-General W. T. Sherman. It is proposed to present him a valuable homestead farm. The movement has its origin at Lancaster, Ohio, his native city.

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DRALERS IN Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags, Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET. Il Truthshw Quatomer work made to order.

STULL'S NEW PATENT STOVE, FOR COOKING AND HEATING

BY GAS. Can be had chooper than any other Gas Stove, at No. 219 S. FIFTH STREET.

PAINT CREEK,

APOUT TWO MILES PROM ITS MOUTH,

CLARION RIVER.

Saw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pier, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on \$100,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vers now being developed. At the present price of coat in this county, a large cum rould be derived from this branch

RANE FARM, 250 acres, on Claden river, 16 miles. above Clarion teven, and is ralles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and WM. M. RANDALL, a hair mile front on Clarion river, and from surface in- WM. V. MoGRATH. dications there is no better oil lands in this State - walls arenow going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of \$160 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece. wells. This piece of fand, once developed, will prove as remanerative as the entire territory of the most favored of companies, and can be bought low.

100 acres near Franklin and near French ereck. Turough a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thinky also, in one and dimestons, which is now. much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the taget favored prespects for all yet discovered on French creek. This states stone of land can now be bought for \$25 000.

\$18 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river. being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's roporty. Three-feet coal vains now open and working This rives of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily thickens, and appleciate with beavy large with at coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who presented this territory. About eighty scree of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil oreck and Churry run. Price \$25,000.

Isk ocres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great diregion of the Clarion river. On this preparty there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a fow of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those mot with on Cherry ran-This pleas of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but Mitte attention paid to this englow, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices: as land on Offerred. The coal atone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

100 acres in Cratiberry township, Venance county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Alleghany river, Williams ron goes through this entire property. Rear by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or sual are not surpassed by any land in this eventy. This farm can be had for \$16,000. I here and 22 purches, being a small piece of valuable

boring land in Venaugo county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap. KEELER FARM. - Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run. Venange county; one fourth of this land is

good bering territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 100 acres. 250 acres in Cranberry township, Venance county: they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of

10 acres in Sugar Creek township, Yenange county; this bering purposes, several walls now going flown on adjoin-

This partitory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract,

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM-66 acres in Marien towaship, Mergan sounty, Galo.

CRAY FARM-00 acres in Hoper township, Morgan

HENRY FARM-80 acres in Berne township, Athens

M'RILFRESH PARM-45 acres in Marion town ship, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL PARM-40 acres in Bomer township, Morgan POSEY FARM-60 acres in Hemer township, Morgan

coshiy, Ohlo. BOILEAU FARM-80 acres in Berne township,

HOASLY PARM-127 acres in Homer township, Mergan county, Ohio. VORE. FARM-80 acres in Homer township, Morgan

CROY AND HANY FARM-00 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

PARMENTER FARM-140 acres in Marion town-R. EL. (O'FF FA) IM-97 acres in Berne township.

J. ELLIOTT PARM-108 acres in Borne town-GRAY FARE - Wheres in Marion township, Morgan

EDGERTON FARM- - acres in Berne township.

HOILIAU PARR-230 acres in Berne township. Aftens county, Ohio, HAR? FARM - St acres in Homer and Marion town-

at he, Murga county, Ohie. SIM PSON, JANNEY & CO.,

12-14 mothin Ecom 17, No. 400 CHESNUT Street.

PROSPECTUS

BY THE

BURNETT PROPERTY, KANAWHA AND HUGHES RIVERS

OIL COMPANY,

No. 208 S. FOUNTH Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, - - - - \$1,000,000.

FRESIDENT, C. A. WALBORN.

2. E. BIDOWAY. BURNA W. DAVIS. W. H. KEMBLE.

> TREASURES, J. E. RIDGWAY.

of all property, serrounded by large flowing and producing SUBSCRIPTIONS RESERVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 300 S. POURTH STREMT, ALSO AT No. 305 CHESNUT ST.

> Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten (S10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at \$2.50 per share, making \$50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expeases of the

The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1000 and 1100 acres of land to Wood and Wirt counties, West Virgitia.

Company.

Nos, 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and centain about 170 serves, cituated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunten turnpike, and the Sorthwestern Railroad Company come to

Upon this property is situated the Kanawha Station of the Northwestern Enliroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kangwha and its tributaries.

No. 5. Is a tract of land perpetually leased from James Robinson, and contains not less than 200 acres, and adolns Nos. 1 and 2. No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpafael lease, and contains 302 acres, attuated in Wirt county

about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side

and it miss above and mar its confinence with the Ka-nawha, and has a buring front on Bock run of about two The royalty to be paid on these leases is one sighth o the net proceeds after the Company being remainreed for expenses and outlay in producing the oil.

After the tract, on the Kanawha, is the celebrated Burn ing Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many produotive wells. At the langtion of these two streams will be found the

best ell-producing territory in West Virginia. The eligible situation of this land affords a boring terri-

pory of at least seven unless on the two rivers and their uritutaries.

PENNSYLVANIA

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA. CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.

200,000 SHARES, AT \$1/ EACH. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 35 FOR FULL PAID STOCK. Reserved Capital, \$250,000,

> PRISTINANT, ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS, A. K. MCCICRE, JOHN M. POMEROY. ELISHA W. DAVIS, THOMAS A. SCOTT, D. E. JACKMAN, PETER B. SMALL. J. C. BOMBERGER.

> SHCRETARY, JAMES M. SELLERS. TREASURER,

ELISHA W. DAVIS. This Company has three different tracts of land now producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular

dividends. The three tracts with wells on them are capable of extensive development, and the Company have five angines

and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work. It has 170 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately expendite Oil City, with 110 rads river front, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth \$100,000 ex-

clusive of the Oil right. It has 100 seres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to resniva

half the Oil. It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allogheny giver producing ten harrels of heavy Oil, worth \$21 per harrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well-tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis to pay dicidends from the stort. Its revenues from Oil slone are more than neelee per cent, per annuin on the capital; and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceed will belongs to the

The Company has \$250,000 of its own capital in reserve. belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it alterether its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now by the market of even double the cripinal cost.

The officers of this Company mean ta prosecute the development of these lands most energy titally, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the effect of the Com-12-33-61

THE DRAKE

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, 81,000,000 100,000 SHARES, PAR \$10.

\$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

BUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 92 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, T. MASKINS DU PUY. President of the Catawissa Railroad Company

VICE PRESIDENT. THOMAS D. WATTSON, Or the Hardwere firm of Trutt & Co., No. 108 Market St.

TREASURER,

SAMURL WORK, Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 26 S. Third steam

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T. HASKINS DU PUT. THOMAS D. WATTSON,

E. S. RICHARDS. WW. D. STRURBED, Insurance Agent.

OHOUGH P. WAY, of late Dry Goods from of J. T. Way & Co., A. W. LEISENRING, Cashler Manch Chank Bank, EDWARD SHIPPER. Req.

The property of the Prake Petroleum Company consess or two tracts of land, one of two handest and fifty seven acree and one of two hundrek and staty five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwall Branch of Off Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Com-mistee appointed for that purpose, and the territory prosowred, in their indgment, to be fully equal to that on Of Oreck, along which the largest off wells over discovered have been found.

springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts. The management have already accured several earing

adapted for boring. Several companies are organized on lands immediately

Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroloum Company to the patile, the Directors ask that their scheme should be ox-amined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full falls. as to he presunt and prospective value.

adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and

THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice Press it. SAMURL WORK, Treasure.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Oapital, \$300,000. - Shares \$2'00 Each.

given hundred acres land, of which about five hundred ac in fee simple, and the daily product is more than sufficient to pay a monthly dividend of two per cant. Twenty-cipit barries of cili per day to this Company from the Rowley Wells, on Blood Farm. Entire working interest in a well being bored on the Camp Farm. Lease of 140 acres on Duck Creek, Ohlo. Lease of 121 acres on Little Monkingum, Ohlo, 230 acres in tee on West Hickory creek, Pa. 150 acres in tee on Federal creek, Ohlo.

Acent for Philadelphia. E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,

No. 218 WALNUT St.

OIL STOCKS.

No. 217 Walnut Street.

STOCKS. WANTED-Parties with from \$2 to \$20,000, to forms originators in a Company, whose not receipts, at the proent time, pay fifty per cent, on the purchase money. ALSO-ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY; OF PITTSBURG,

HAS 100,600 SHARES AT \$1 EACH-PAR VALUE, \$1.

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dixle well on the Hoover farm, producing ten barrels per day of uteriorizing Oil, selling as the well as 150 per barrel. The company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to here ore walls.

b. half interest in a lease on Horse Creek Eddy, on its one well, producing cight barrais per day, with

tools. Se. undred and eleven acres in Sec on Pithels run. ourth of lease on land on Cherry run, Central One half interest of a lesso on Lamb form, on Cherry run. One eighth interest in a well new being sunk on living

E. A. MARSHALL, Jr., No. 213 WALNUT Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

(SECOND PLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL, PRESIDENT

11.17-11*

as a proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the British people in the pro-

grow) and grumble until it actually came. It was a bad look out for the lumors.

How many times have we calculated the chances of life in those honest fellows with whom we were cally shrows! With what mixed feelings of regret we heard of the dangerous filness of M—! What a wicked somning was there of the certificates of lilness sent in from time to time by M——'s physicians! Was there not a spice of by locrisy about the words of welcome with which M—— (he was high upon the second class) was received back sider his eight months bout of sickness! Was there not a falling off from the estimation in which we all had boiden him? Did we not in our heart of hearts look upon him as a deceiver—one who had done its a very on-

Surely M. de Rochefoucauld must have had such as we in his must's eye when he decided to write down that libelous maxim or his, that "There is something in the misfortunes of our greatest friends which is not displeasing to us," But my duty in the department. Alast how different from what I had expected! Not mine to move the slightest wheel in the luge muchine with which the — department did its hadiness; not mive to suggest, or to receive a inhiences; not mive to suggest, or to receive a inhiences; not mive to suggest, or to receive a inhiences; not mine to thread the labyrinth of the official mind, or to a sixt in the preparatio, I those Thoristes—those simple but awful decrees—which carried dismay into the bosoms of contractors, at the same time that they persuaded

Themistes—those simple but awful decrees—which carried dismay into the bosous of contractors, at the same time that they persuaded them of our unbusiness-like ways. It was not for me to write even the most unimportant sainates, nor to compose the letters which had to be written upon them. During the whole ten years of my service I attained not to the dignity of official letter writing.

Smile not, reader, at the use of this world "dignity." Let me tell you it is no mean art which enables a man to wag his cilicial pen with grace; to know exactly in what key to pich the departmental pipe; to snub without being coarse; to be housyed without being service; to be insolent without being valgar. No 'prontice hand could, with the contents of a letter, convey a sense of the relation existing between writer and correspondent, so as to impress the latter withal, and yet not bundly inform him of it. What skill is not wanted to perceive the occasion which warrants the assurance of "having the honor to be "instead of simply "being" the ser-

should not be exposed for common use.

A clerk was therefore appointed to take charge of it, and his duty it was to pass and repass the stamp between the printing pad and the letters to be franked. That duty, reader, was mine. For the space of four years a twist of my hard baile the letters of the — department go free. After that time I was admitted into the ranks of the coplers and there I continued till the day I out.

have since swum. - was an expert in the art of letter-writing. He had charge of the correspondence division, which no one could manage better. His the tact and discrimination which I have spoken of as essential; his the disposition to give all the honor to whom it was siricily due, but not to bestow it superfluously upon any one. Who but he knew the exact qualities of different knighthoods, the nice degrees of dignity, and the relative import-ance of authorities? His style was forcible and

not carried a sword.

His predictions were thoroughly military—
he hated the confinement and icksomeness of au
office, and would I believe, but for his amiable wife

sacred walls of Sunter. I am willing and ready structure three for Envisor the control of the co

The lands recemble those on Oil week in every partieu-

and segaged a computent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.

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